

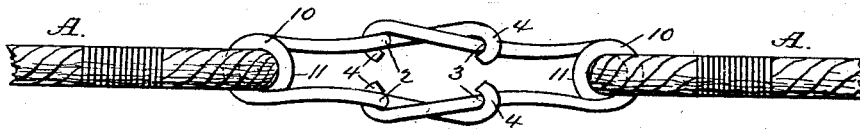
(No Model.)

T. H. SHELDON.  
BELL ROPE COUPLING.

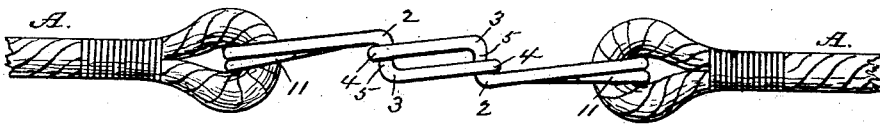
No. 375,205.

Patented Dec. 20, 1887.

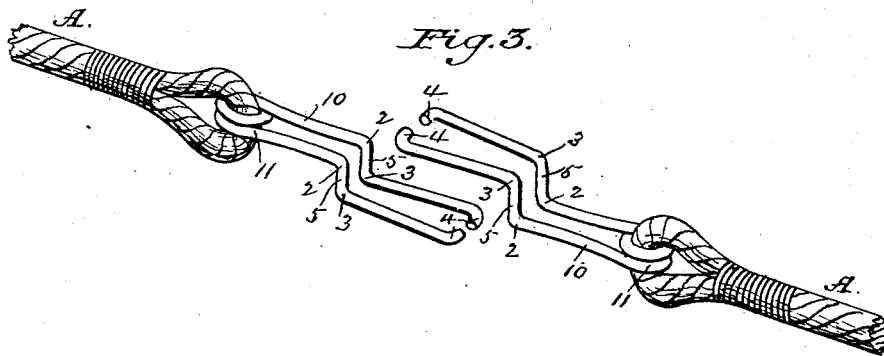
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



WITNESSES:

*John A. Ellis.*  
*C. Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:

*T. H. Sheldon*

BY

*Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. SHELDON, OF FAIR PLAY, COLORADO.

## BELL-ROPE COUPLING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 375,205, dated December 20, 1887.

Application filed April 29, 1887. Serial No. 236,573. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. SHELDON, of Fair Play, in the county of Park and State of Colorado, have invented a new and Improved Bell-Rope Coupling, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a simple, cheap, and durable bell-rope coupling, the objects of the invention being to provide a coupling which will not break the glass of the cars in connection with which it is arranged, and one which may be quickly and easily coupled and uncoupled; and these objects I accomplish by means of the novel form of coupling to be hereinafter described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved form of coupling, representing two of the devices as they appear when coupled together. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same; and Fig 3 is a perspective view of the coupling, representing the two sections as they appear when uncoupled.

In the drawings, 10 represents a single length of any proper form of spring-wire that is coiled to form a loop, 11, and then bent to extend forward from said loop to points 2. At the points 2 each length of wire is bent down at about right angles to points 3, and from 3 the wire is bent forward, so as to extend in a plane about parallel with that occupied by the lengths between the loop 11 and the points 2, shoulders 5 being formed between the points 2 and 3. The extreme ends of the wire are bent to form hooks 4. A bell-cord, as A, is passed through the loop 11 and bound or spliced to place, as indicated.

In coupling with such a bell-cord coupler as the one above described, the hooks 4 of one of the sections are brought into engagement with the shoulders 5 of the other section just above the points 2. The unengaged hooks are then brought into engagement with the shoulders of the opposing sections just below the points 2, one hook being first thrown into engagement and the other being then sprung out to pass the wire, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. To uncouple, the reverse of this operation is gone through with.

From the above description it will be seen that the coupling and uncoupling of the two sections may be quickly and easily brought about, and in practice it will be found that the sections are so exceedingly light, being made of light spring-wire, that they are not liable to break the window glass in case they should be dropped against such glass. Another great advantage of this form of coupling is that it is exceedingly cheap.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The bell-cord coupling herein described, consisting, essentially, of a single length of wire bent to form a loop, and hooks, as 4, at its free ends, shoulders being formed between the loop and the hooks, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a bell-cord, of wires bent to form loops through which the bell-cord is passed, said wires being formed with hooks at their extending ends and with shoulders between the loops and said hooks, substantially as described.

THOMAS H. SHELDON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES W. FISHEL,  
WILLIAM G. REMLIN.